Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, November 13, 1816.

(Volume 27.) (Number 1380.)

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Copartnership of Messrs. BRUCE, BAZETT and Co. having expired, and Messrs. PATRICK CRAUFURD BRUCE, GEORGE SIMSON and JOHN CRAUFURD retiring from all Concerns of EAST INDIA AGENCY, the remaining Partners of the above named Firm RICHARD CAMPBELL BAZETT, and DAVID COLVIN, have associated with themselves in the management of that Establishment JOHN FARQUHAR late of Calcutta, WILLIAM CRAWFORD late of the Honourable Company's Civil Service and JAMES GATHORNE REMINGTON late of Bombay, by whom the business is continued under the Firm of BAZETT, FARQUHAR, CRAWFORD and Co.

No. 71, Old Broad Street London, 1st June 1816.

Advertisement.

To Be Let

AN Excellent Country Residence at Umbrowly near Town, consisting of an upper roomed House, with drawing Room, Dining Hall, and 4 Bed Rooms, a Garden in front, back Compound, and every suitable out Office, for a family.

Rent 80 Rupees per Month, if taken for five or six Months.

Enquire of LIMJEE BHICKAJEE, Sons and Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1816.

To Be Sold

at

HORMAJEE BOMANJEE'S

COTTON SCREWS,

A VARIETY of Articles imported in the Ship *Hannah*, consisting of Hams, Cheshire and Pine Cheeses, Beer in Casks and Bottles, Pickles, Fish Sauces, Soda Water and Powders, Brandy, Hollands, Bridles and Saddles complete, &c. &c. &c.

As the *Hannah* will leave Bombay in a very short time, CAPTAIN HEATHORN has resolved to sell off his Investment in small Quantities for the convenience of Families and the Public in general at the following Prices, viz.

	Rs.	Q.	Reas.
Soda Water, per doz.	3	2	00
Do. Powder, do.	2	0	00
Hams. per lb.	0	3	00
Cheshire Cheese, do.	0	3	00
Pine, do. do.	0	3	00
Fish Sauces, per Bottle	1	2	00
Pints of Pickles, per doz.	1	0	00
Brandy, per Gallon,	7	0	00
Holland Gin, do.	4	0	00
Saddle with Plated Stirrups, Crupper, Saddle Cloth, Circingle, Plated Double Bridle, and Martingale,	75		
Essence of Mint, per Bottle.	1	0	00
Japan Blacking, Day & Martin, per Bottle	1	0	00
Pale Ale very fine, per Cask,	65	0	00
Ditto. Bottled, do. per doz.	8	0	00
Capers, per Bottle	2	0	00
Boxes of Preserves each containing. 6 Bottles Rasbery Jam, 2 Do. Red & Black Currants, 1 Do. Goosberrys, 2 Do. Damsons, 1 Do. Strawberries,	30	0	00
2 Dutch Organs, each	30	0	00
Filtering Stones, do.	25	0	00
Black Lead Pencils, per doz.	2	0	00
1 Pair 12-inch Globes,	100	0	00

N. B.—The Goods to be paid for on delivery.

Bombay, 13th November 1816.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

Policies of Insurance on Goods,

Ditto Ditto on Block,

Respondentia Bonds on Goods,

Ditto Ditto on Block,

Bills of Lading,

Interest Bonds,

Powers of Attorney,

Price Currents of Europe Goods,

&c. &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 13th *November*, 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1816.

THE following appointment is ordered to take place in the personal Staff of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. Lieutenant Fire worker H. L. Osborne, of the Battalion of Artillery to be Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, vice Halifax,—22d October 1816.

The Commissary General is directed to proceed to the Deccan, to inspect that division of the Department under his controul according to instructions with which he will be furnished by the Military Board.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—November 6, His Majesty's Ship Favorite, the Honourable James A. Maude, Captain, from the Gulph of Persia.—Ditto 9, Ship Wellington, Capt. Edward Toussaint, from Bengal.—Ditto 9, Ship Eugenia, Captain W. E. Tyres, from Calcutta.—Ditto. 10, Ship Admiral Drury, Captain James Boucaute, from Calcutta.—Ditto 10, Brig Jane, Captain B. Rogers, from Calcutta.—Ditto 11, Ship Durable, Capt. Thomas Guthrie, from Bengal.—Ditto 11, Ship William Petrie, Captain Thomas Ross, from Calcutta. Ditto 11, Armed Boat Cracer, Syrang Moossa Peerbhoy, from Cambay.—12, Ship Mary, Captain William Howell, from England.

November 7, Thursday; this night the Guide Pilot Brig built at Mazagon for the Bengal Presidency, has launched and hauled into Dock by the same Tide.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Surat, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Carr, Ensign Lunn, Assistant in the Surveyor's Department, to Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, Niece to Lieut. General Reynolds, of this Establishment.

DEATH.—At Cambay, on the 31st ultimo, BYRAM ROWLES Esq Collector of Kaira, aged 35 years.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER 1816.

We are happy to state, that the Mary, Captain Howell, arrived yesterday evening from England, which she left on the 27th of June. Captain and Mrs. Egan have come passengers in her.

It is impossible to retrace the conduct of the last sessions of Parliament without feeling more proud than ever of our native country. No sooner did "The savage spirit of wild War lie gently at the foot of Peace" than Parliament, immediately, devoted itself to the consideration of the various important measures which so urgently claimed its attention. Subjects, which former parliaments dreaded to hear even mentioned, have during the last meeting, been regularly brought forward and considered, and every disposition, on the part of Ministers has been, laudably, evinced to ameliorate the condition of the country. The emancipation of the Catholics is rapidly approaching. A Committee has been appointed to take into consideration the poor laws. The important subject of tithes has been distinctly brought to the attention of the Commons, and a select committee (which has made its report) been appointed thereon. The great call for the better accommodation of all classes in churches has been admitted, and Mr. Vansittart signified (when opposing General Thornton's motion, which was negatived) his intention of proposing to Parliament next Session to grant a specific sum for erecting in London and its suburbs a number of churches on a moderate plan.

A new silver coinage has been proposed and voted; the internal economy of goals and madhouses has been particularly inquired into. A most interesting report on the subject of education has been laid before the house, from which the most blessed effects may be, confidently, expected. On this subject, Mr. Brougham appears to have greatly distinguished himself, and we, anxiously, hope, that the various charitable institutions, for the education of the indigent, will be so regulated as to enable all classes to be educated *at home*. We entertain no partiality for foreign schools or Universities, and therefore, we have published a prologue spoken, not long since, at Westminster School, and we sincerely trust, that the appeal which is therein made will have its due effect, at least, on every Westminster man, who reads it in India.

It was not Marshal Soult, who left Bristol for America, as stated in our last. The Courier of the 1st of July confesses its error in that respect.

Mr. Canning appears to have carried his election, at Liverpool, with a high hand.—One of the best and longest speeches he made on the occasion will be found in our paper of to-day.

We have heard nothing further on the subject of the *Gunpowder Plot*.

We have published a letter which Mrs. Marden addressed to the public, and we are happy in perceiving, it has been attended with all the good effects she hoped for.

With the view of dispersing the gloomy apprehensions of some of our countrymen we are happy to state, that there had been an increase in the permanent revenue down to the 5th of April last.

Parliament, as we stated in our last, was to be prorogued, by the Prince Regent, in person, on the 2d of July, and so completely had Mr. Vansittart provided for the wants of the ensuing year, that there was no probability of its meeting again before Christmas. A circumstance we greatly rejoice at, since it will give very many noblemen and gentlemen an opportunity of residing, for some months, without interruption, on their respective estates; and there is nothing, which, in our opinion, will tend, at the present moment, so much to the benefit of the country at large, as the residence of landed proprietors on their property. There was, indeed, a rumour of Parliament being dissolved, after the harvest, but we think, that Ministers would hardly venture on such a measure in the present agitated state of the country.

It is reported, and we think with probability, that Lord Castlereagh will, on the meeting of Parliament, be called up to the House of Peers, and that Mr. Canning will take the lead, on the side of Ministers, in the House of Commons. If Lord Liverpool wishes to retire, into private life, this arrangement must, as we apprehend, of necessity take place, since there is no one, in the Lords, who could so well supply the Earl's place as Lord Castlereagh, to whom it would be a relief, no doubt, to withdraw from the performance of those more troublesome duties which are, now, cast upon him in the lower house.

We are extremely anxious to receive intelligence from America, as we are strongly inclined to apprehend, that commercial prosperity is not so apparent, now, in that country, as some would lead us to believe, and hundreds of our countrymen will rue, e'er long, their gross folly in endeavouring to seek a refuge there. Before many months have elapsed they will find their mistake, and, in the event of their funds permitting them, will return much faster, if possible, than they went. The Government of the United States was, by the last accounts, taking precautions against the renewal of hostilities with Spain. Various statements are given of the sufferings of the Americans and the different ports, and it is further asserted, that the irritation produced is very serious and alarming.

It gives us infinite pleasure to learn, that, at Leipsic fair, English Cottons sold so low as to defy all competition by the native manufacturers, and we are the more happy in making this piece of intelligence known, since it cannot be otherwise than admitted, that commercial distress is excessive, throughout almost every quarter of the United Kingdom. The want of employment is every where manifest, particularly so in the once thriving town of Birmingham.

We copy the following from a Liverpool paper of the 14th June:—

"*Delicate Investigation.*—In the Courier of this evening an allusion is made to letters of the utmost importance which are to be laid before the British people. We have just received an intimation, that these letters refer to an illustrious personage, who has been some time on her travels."

The failure of the *Fermoy* Bank, an account of which we have given in a subsequent column, will doubtless be a subject of unfeigned regret to many of our readers, particularly to those who were personally acquainted with Mr. Anderson.

We have extracted from the Chronicle of the 26th of June an account of two cases relative to prohibited goods, which

were brought before the consideration of the Magistrates in Queen Square London, both of which will naturally excite the attention of a large proportion of our readers.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

GUZERATTE, OCT. 28TH 1816.

SIR,

The attention of the European residents in this part of the world having been attracted by a letter published in your paper of the 18th ult. respecting the exorbitant charge upon Europe articles, I deem it the duty of every individual to exert his feeble voice in endeavouring to repress so flagrant an abuse. It can scarcely have escaped the notice of the most inattentive observer that the sellers of Europe articles have not been guided by a fair mercantile profit in vending their commodities.

It is true, that the purchase of European goods is entirely optional, but of what advantage is this, while our necessities prescribe most of these articles not as luxuries, but as absolute and indispensable requisites. The combination of the Shopkeepers upon the arrival of the Fleets from England not to sell their merchandize below a certain price, amounts to a monopoly. Unless a greater spirit of competition exist, I cannot perceive how any beneficial change can be looked for—Remonstrances are vain. The annual amount of the consumption of any single person is not sufficient to occasion any uneasiness to the Shopkeeper from the apprehension of losing his custom. Hence the complaints of an individual are entirely disregarded. I coincide in opinion with the author of the letter above alluded to, in thinking, that public bodies, such as messes &c. might, with the greatest advantage, commission their supplies direct from England. Such a proceeding would soon dictate to the Shopkeepers the propriety of being satisfied with something less than their present enormous gains. A Subaltern's pittance is two small to allow of such imposition without deeply feeling the distress it causes. To form a correct idea of their immense profit, for instance, permit me to quote the price of Beer, Rupees 120 per cask, which at an exchange of 2s. 5d. amounts to £13-10-0. Can it for a moment be supposed, that such a charge is equitable. The means of conveyance from England to this Country have been considerably increased. The agricultural distresses have been altogether occasioned by the low price of the produce of the land, but it would appear, that neither Malt nor Hops have suffered any diminution in value, at least, if we judge from the sum charged for Beer in Bombay. The remedy pointed out is in every way practicable, and I cannot perceive any obstacle to its immediate adoption. Longer to submit to such imposition would imply a want of understanding. While the good things of this world are procurable at an easy rate, I see no reason why men of small incomes should lose the enjoyment of them, merely to fill the pockets of a few interested individuals; upon the whole, Mr. Editor some rigorous and immediate measure is unavoidable, having for its objects the counteracting of rendering Europe supplies unfurnishable in price.

By inserting this in a corner of one of your valuable columns you will greatly oblige

A FRIEND TO FAIR DEALING.

Calcutta.

Letters have been received in Town by the *Orlando* frigate, communicating the loss of the ship *Caroline* of this port, bound to China, on the 28th of August, on the Bambelg Shoal, in the straits of Malacca. The *Caroline* was laden with cotton and opium, and we learn cargo to the value of two lacks of rupees, is expected to be saved. The *Orlando* saved some chests of opium, which she subsequently sold for eleven hundred dollars at Malacca. The Insurance Offices will undoubtedly sustain a heavy loss, as the goods of the *Caroline* had been insured, we understand, at six lacks of rupees. We are happy to hear, that none of the crew have been lost; one of the officers of the *Caroline* has arrived in Calcutta.

A letter, dated the 9th August, and brought round by the *British Hero*, from Madras, states that considerable mischief was done on the 26th July, by a strong gale, that blew off the Cape. The *Discovery*, & the Colonial ship *Young Phœnix*, were driven on shore and dashed against the rocks. The *Mulgrave Castle* was also driven by the violence of the wind on the shores of Bonivesto, but was fortunately got off, and carried on to Port Prao, to be repaired. The *Philippa* fell in with her and brought round her passengers, and a great part of her goods.

[*Suppl. to the Asiatic Mirror,—Oct. 23*

English Extracts.

MR. SHERIDAN.—The answer to inquiries, we lament to say, were of the most discouraging nature, and we greatly fear, that the world is about to be deprived of a man the splendour of whose genius will shed a lustre upon the age in which he lived, to the remotest posterity. The complaint of this great and celebrated man is an internal humour, which assumed an alarming appearance at the end of last week, and for which he has constantly refused to suffer an operation. He is attended at his house in Saville-row, by Doctors BAILLIE and BAYNES. The number of inquiries has been so great, it has been found necessary, to prevent his being disturbed by the noise, to take the knocker from the door and remove the door bell. He suffered a convulsive fit of a very alarming nature. It is the opinion of the Physicians, that he would not be able to survive a second attack, equally severe, many minutes; but that if it should not recur, he may linger out eight or ten days.—He is greatly wasted away, and is able to take very little nourishment. Mrs. SHERIDAN and their son CHARLES are with him, and are indefatigable in their attentions. Mr. THOMAS SHERIDAN and his family are at the Cape of Good Hope.

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

In your paper a few weeks since I observed a paragraph, stating that 700 persons had been discharged from the iron works in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, on account of the depression of trade. As the number is by no means correct, I beg to send you a few particulars, which will throw more light on the "flourishing state of our manufactures."

About four years ago it was estimated that 2000 tons of bar, rod, and other descriptions of iron, were manufactured weekly in a distance of six miles round Dudley, which must have given *actual* employment to 25,000 persons, including every process of the manufacture. At the present time there is not half the quantity made, consequently there must be 12 to 15,000 persons (exclusive of women and young children dependent upon their labour for support) thrown out of the means of getting bread in the above distance. This depression has taken place since last October, and as, in consequence of the general stagnation of trade, they are not likely to obtain employment in any other way, it follows of course, that this large number of our suffering fellow-creatures, a considerable proportion of them young and healthy, and all able and willing to work, are either removed with their families to our work houses, or thrown upon the country as beggars—Extents in aid, at the very name of which all our feelings revolt—arrests, bankruptcies, and ruin, carry every thing before them in this once happy, highly favoured district of our manufactures.

It would occupy far too much of your Paper to give you instances of the numberless scenes of distress which we in this neighbourhood are daily witnessing: one shall suffice.—A young man, 26 years old, called at my door a few days since three children, a brother and sister, dependent upon him for a livelihood; he had been out of work fifteen weeks. From his appearance, his manner, and the respectable reference he gave for a character, had one been wanted, I have no doubt his tale was a true one. He had a small bag by his side; when asked what it contained, he said it was food he had begged that morning, which he intended to take home to his wife and family, for it grieved him to see them in want.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

A CONSTANT READER.

Sedgeley, near Bilston,
Staffordshire, June 25, 1816.

Since writing the above, I have heard from authority which cannot be doubted, that 32 of these poor creatures set off on Monday last from the neighbourhood of Stourbridge, accompanied by four or six others, to wait upon and conduct them in an orderly manner with a waggon load of coals, which they intended to *draw to London* by way of Worcester. This morning another set of them are gone in like manner with a load through Birmingham.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 29*

By the Irish Papers, we regret to find, that Clare, and the adjoining counties, continue in a disturbed state. The following are extracts:—

"On Saturday night, the 15th instant, Major WARBURTON, the superintending Magistrate of the proclaimed Baronies of the County of Clare, accompanied by FRANCIS SPARTH, Esq. and a party of Police, apprehended one of the principal Captains of the White Boys. He went out of the neighbourhood where he lived, committing outrages, when the Police arrived in that Barony. They apprehended him about 17 miles from Kilrush, and sent him to Ennis jail."

These papers give the particulars of many extensive forgeries committed in Ireland: the principal maker of the counterfeit paper has been detected and apprehended, chiefly owing to the vigilance of the Inspectors of the Bank of Ireland, and Alderman WILKINSON; the latter is stated to have proceeded singly into the most desperate part of the country, and to have secured the principal, a person of the name of *Dennis Kierner*, and in the presence of some hundreds of the peasantry. There were found the water-marks of the Bank of Ireland, ROCKE and Co. of Limerick, the Waterford and the Fermoy Banks, all counterfeited, and with the moulds, frames, &c.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 28.*

PARIS, JUNE 23.

In pursuance of the present main object of Government, that of creating an army and rendering the Princes popular among the military, a grand review of all the troops in the neighbourhood of Paris took place the day before yesterday in the Champ de Mars. The National Guard, which had been kept under arms ever since seven in the morning, and which performed but a secondary part in the scene, felt not a little fatigue and discontent at waiting until two in the afternoon for the arrival of the King. Neither did the Royal Guard itself, more than the National Guard thus disposed, exhibit much warmth of feeling on the appearance of his Majesty, attended with the Princes and their brilliant train. Not a single shout was heard for some time, until the King taking off his hat and bowing to the troops, gave, as it were, the signal for a general cry of *Vive le Roi!* This cry was commanded and kept up for a while by the Officers, who riding along the lines, endeavoured to stir up by their example the enthusiasm of the troops. The number of men assembled was from 10 to 12,000 men, some say 15,000.—The cavalry, consisting of cuirassiers, dragoons, and lancers, chiefly of the Old Imperial Army, offered the martial exhibition that might be expected; but the appearance of the infantry, composed principally of stripplings, was truly wretched. The Princes, as I said, are now making efforts of every kind to gain the affections of the soldiery. Government foresee the impossibility of performing their engagements with the Allies, beyond a certain time, and the object of all their care and solicitude is that of preparing a military force, so as, according to a current expression here, *to pay their debts with an army.*—Once provided with that force, which they conceive equal to overpower all disaffection, their policy will be to strengthen, as much as possible, their union with the people, and produce division among the Allies. As to alliance, they have the option between Russia and England. But the alliance itself they would fix upon, would unfortunately prove a subject of dissension between the Government and the people, the latter inclining towards Russia or any Power rather than England, while the Government look to British Power as their firmest support. Such are the present views of the French Court, such are their hopes of freeing themselves from their seemingly inextricable difficulties. How they will be able to carry them into effect, critically situated as they are between the Allies and the people, it is difficult to say. The present politics of the Court lean in consequence to the side of England; and an open alliance between England and France to oppose the pretensions of Russia and the other Allies, is a report industriously circulated by the Court party.

PARIS, JUNE 22.

The *Quotidienne* of this morning (a Journal under the direct influence of the Princes) contains a severe censure of the Tribunal of the Low Countries, which sentenced to so inadequate a penalty the Editor of the *Mercure Surveillante*. The article says, that the Royal authority is scandaleusly committed by the pretended favourable verdict.

In a Letter from Naples of the 14th June, inserted in the same Paper, we read, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales appears to have settled at Malta, where she arrived in a Turkish felucca.

The public maliciously dwell on the request of the British Authorities of 400 tickets for the Ball. It was represented to his Majesty, that only 800 could be distributed—"*Never mind! let them have them.*"

GENOA, JUNE 8.—The plague still rages at Alexandria, and the depredations committed by the Barbary Powers since the Treaty with Lord Exmouth. They wage a murderous war against all Christians. Numbers of troops are marching towards Dalmatia, and great excesses are committed between Costanezza and Constantinople. Disturbances are said to have taken place in that capital, but the details are hitherto unknown.

The Privy Council at Guadaloupe have addressed Sir J. LEITH at much length, voted him the house and lands at Matouba for his residence, and added to his income 120,000 livres, and put at his disposal 2000l. sterling, to be laid out in any article he thinks proper—Sir JAMES, in a handsome answer, desired a sword to be purchased with their liberal donation.

COTTON TRADE.—In 1765, cotton, as an article of commerce was scarcely known in this country; Cartwright obtained his patent a few years after. In 1782, the whole produce of the cotton trade did not exceed two millions sterling. In 1801, the import of cotton to Great Britain was 42 millions of lbs.; and the value of that manufactured was 15,000,000l. In 1802, the import was 54 millions of lbs.; the raw material cost 4,000,000l. It employs 30,000 tons of shipping and 2000 seamen. The capital vested in the manufacture is 9,000,000l. and employ is given to 800,000 individuals, to whom is paid for wages 13,000,000l.

FERMOY BANK.—Wednesday a meeting took place at the Inn, in Fermoy, of several Noblemen and Gentlemen, friends of Mr. Anderson, whose late failure has excited considerable sensation. About one o'clock Lord Mountcashel was called to the Chair, after which, Mr. Bell proceeded to submit a statement to the meeting of Mr. Anderson's affairs, by which it appears, that the debts owing by him amounted to 290,000l to meet which there was a property to the amount of 130,000l. leaving a deficiency of 90,000l. The *particulars* on which this general statement was founded was not submitted to the meeting. From what was said it was collected that there appears to be due to Messrs. Anderson and Co a sum of 111,900l. The probable value of which was about 30,000l.—The value of the Buttevant and Fermoy estates was not stated, and the former of these was charged with annuities to the amount of 4000l. a year, which, at ten year's purchase would make 40,000l. to be added to the 220,000l. A Committee was named, consisting of the following Gentlemen:—Robert de la Cour, Samuel Perrott, Thomas Walker, David Reid, and Michael B. Roberts Esqrs. to whom the affairs of the concern were referred, and who are to report on the same on the 6th of July. After the appointment of the Committee, Lord Doneraile proposed several resolutions expressive of the regret which was entertained at the reverses of Mr. Anderson, and acknowledgment of the important services which he had rendered to the county of Cork, during his long and meritorious life; and in these sentiments the meeting unanimously concurred.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 27.*

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Yesterday Mr. Bertbound a repectable bookseller in Soho-square, was charged with having prohibited goods in his possession, contrary to the statute. J. Campbell and two other Excise-officers stated, that in consequence of information they received, they went to the defendant's house and found 8¼ ells of fine black foreign silk, four pair of Ladies' silk shoes, French manufacture, and a silk Bandana handkerchief, which they seized, and is the same now produced. The defendant said, the silk was the property of a Gentleman residing at his house, but now gone to Holland: that the shoes were a present sent to Mrs. B. from her Aunt at Paris, and were all worn in England. The Magistrate said, the Act of Parliament was imperative, and however painful it would be to him, he must fine him in the penalty of 9l. being half treble the value of the goods, which are also forfeited.

Mr. Price, jeweller, corner of Richmond buildings, Soho-square, also appeared to an information laid against him, for having, a quantity of Palampore, contrary to the statute. The officers proved the case. Mr. Price said, they came to search the lodgings of two Gentlemen residing with him, and found a piece of bed furniture he had in use *twenty* years, it being made a present of to his mother then by Captain Stewart, of the Iris, East Indiaman. Mr. Colquhoun said, it was hard he should be convicted for such an offence; he would defer the conviction in order to give him an opportunity of petitioning the Board, but believed, that no good result could be derived from it; in consequence of this Mr. P. paid the amount of the conviction imposed, being with costs, about 5l. half treble the value of the goods.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 20.*

In the Borghese-palace, in Italy, is a statue, by CANOVA, of BUONAPARTE'S sister PAULINE, wife of the Prince of BORGHESE: she is represented naked as Venus. A foreign lady, asking her how she could resolve to be represented in this manner, received for answer, "Oh, the room was well heated!"

In the course of the discussions on Monday, Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that Mr. TIERNEY appeared anxious for an early discussion, to get ready (as he understood) for a foreign journey. This observation was made in one of the Noble Lord's ill-timed moments, for Mr. CANNING that moment entered, and sat down next the Noble Lord—Mr. TIERNY observed, that if the Noble Lord got rid of *one traveller*, he had assured himself of another. This retort excited great laughter.

The large and valuable diamond, dropped by the Marchioness of Lansdown, at the Queen's Drawing Room, a short time ago, was found by a Professional Gentleman, one of the spectators, near the Palace, sticking to the dirt attached to his shoe, and returned the next morning.

A Paris Paper says," We reckoned the day before yesterday (the 3d of June) near 5000 English at Versailles, who had assembled to see the playing of the Waters."

The dissection of the Hottentot Venus has just been finished at the Jardin du Roi. This new object of curiosity for the amateurs of natural

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 19*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORN. CHRONICLE.

SIR, Arundel-street, Strand.

Accept, I beseech you, every fervent acknowledgment which the heart can dictate, or an unpractised pen express, for the protection which your columns have volunteered to a defenceless and calumniated woman.

For several months past, my feelings have been harassed, and my spirit depressed almost into despair, by a persecution the most unprovoked and unaccountable that the records of slander can supply.

Without one accidental error, nay, without one equivocal circumstance in my conduct, my name has been associated, under every cruel variety of inventive malice, with the recent domestic disagreements of a Noble Family. I cannot expatiate on so delicate a subject. Respect for the feelings of my superiors would willingly impose upon me absolute silence; but there is a regard which even the humblest individual owes to its own moral character, and to the opinion of society, paramount to all other consideration. It is this imperious sentiment which now compels me to protest, in the most sacred as well as public manner, that the Nobleman alluded to never met me but within the walls of Drury-lane Theatre. That about twenty sentences would comprise the total of conversation with which I was honoured by him, and that these sentences were delivered, most probably within hearing, and most certainly within view, of the whole assembled Green-room!

This plain statement, which even the hardiest malevolence cannot contradict, will, I trust, be considered as a sufficient explanation from me on so embarrassing a subject. I feel, most painfully feel, the cruel indelicacy of the situation into which my persecutors have driven me. To obtrude myself in a private capacity upon the public attention, is an apparent presumption, which I would have embraced almost any misery to have avoided. This course has, however,

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become at last inevitable to me. My farther silence under injurious report would have been construed into an admission of its truth. How, whence, or wherefore, slander, so utterly unprovoked, has thus preyed upon my name, I wish not even to guess, but will merely add, that my situation in society, while it exposes me to every insult, denies me the power of resenting one; and that I am a friendless, unprotected Female, entirely dependent on the public estimation for my support. This acknowledgment of my helpnessness will, I am convinced, be my future strength with all generous and feeling minds.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, Sir,
Your deeply obliged and ever grateful Servant,
CHARLOTTE MARDYN.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—June 25th.

CATHOLIC SUBJECTS.

Sir JOHN COXE HIPPISLEY, in laying before the House the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the measures adopted by different States, in order to regulate the connection between the See of Rome and their Catholic subjects, conceived, that that Report could not but be attended with the most beneficial effects in Ireland. Those who had endeavoured to mislead the Catholics of Ireland on this subject had unfortunately been hitherto but too successful. It would be seen, that in the States which constituted the great mass of the population of Europe, the Crown, directly or indirectly, exercised an influence in the appointment of Catholic Bishops. In the election by Chapters, there was no instance in which the Crown did not exercise an influence. The practice which prevailed in Ireland was well known to differ from what generally prevailed both in Catholic and Protestant States.

Mr. CANNING was desirous of taking the present opportunity of saying a few words, respecting the course taken by the Honourable Baronet. Having been one of a great majority, which on a former occasion prevented the purpose of the Honourable Baronet from being carried into execution, he was desirous of shewing the difference which existed between that period and the present. Then the measure proposed would have had the effect of impeding the progress of a Bill before the House; and rather than delay a Bill of such consequence in its progress, he had no hesitation in declining the information which the Honourable Baronet had it in his power to give. But on the present occasion the Honourable Baronet could not have a warmer supporter than himself; nor had he the least hesitation in saying farther, that the information contained in the Report was necessary to the having the question fully understood; and it ought to be fully understood before it was carried. For deeply as they were all interested in the final settlement of the question, that settlement could only be valuable in so far as it was founded on the firm conviction, and cordial assent of all parties. The Catholics of Ireland had not only objected to the modifications and conditions which the House might wish to annex to the boon sought for by the Catholics; but it had been argued by them, that the proposing such conditions was a singular proceeding in this country, and that Catholics were subjected to no such conditions in no other country on earth. This erroneous belief was but too often accompanied by another, that no two religions could exist together in perfect tolerance and harmony. He was anxious that this question should be now finally settled, not on the romantic notion, that with it every feeling of animosity would at the same time be settled; but because he believed, that the question was one, without the settlement of which no other evil could be radically cured; it was not only an evil in itself, but it was made the pretext for many more, and it aggravated them all; and the settlement of the question must be the introduction to and accompaniment of every measure leading to the perfect tranquilization of Ireland. [Hear, hear!] The documents appended to the Report, would shew, that the conditions which had been proposed in this country, fell far short of what every other country, whether Catholic or Protestant, thought it necessary to adopt for its safety. It had happened to him to be a few weeks ago in a part of Europe, stated in many publications which he had read, to contain the seeds of bitter persecution of the Protestants, on the part of the Catholics. He found no marks of the existence of any such persecution; but he had found what was so little known in this country, that Protestants were not only tolerated, but in every respect on an equal footing with their Catholic fellow subjects, and even seemed to have more than their proportion of honours and employment. He alluded to the department of the Gironne, which contained a population of 514,000, of whom the Protestants amounted to 30,000, or one seventeenth of the whole. Of the seven Members of the Chamber of Deputies returned by the Department, one was a Protestant. Of the five Councillors of the Prefecture, one also was a Protestant. Of 24 Members of the Municipal Administrations, five were Protestants. In another Council at Bordeaux, seven were Protestants. In a procession which took place while he was at Bordeaux, the Archbishop of Bordeaux was first in order, and he was immediately followed by a Protestant Clergyman. The Banker to whom he had been recommended, had received a patent of noblesse from the present Government; and of four other patents bestowed in the Department since the accession of the Government in question, three were to Protestants, and not to Catholics. All this existed without creating any convulsion, or subjecting the Protestants to any inhuman persecutions. It might indeed be said, that these acts shewed the spirit of the Government rather than that of the People; but however, as many of the Elections were by Corporations, they could not have happened if any angry religious feelings had existed. He was more and more convinced of the necessity of Emancipation;—and with the conditions which it might be thought advisable to annex to the boon, the final settlement of the question ought not to be delayed. To this final settlement the report of the Honourable Baronet could not fail greatly to contribute.

Sir HENRY PARNELL wished to communicate to the House some information received by him from the Catholic Prelates of Ireland. They had proposed of their own accord, that instead of the present mode of nominating Bishops, they should in future be elected by the Dean and Chapter. This mode would assimilate the discipline of the Catholic Church of Ireland to that of several other Catholic States, and would bring it back to the purer ages of the Catholic Church. This plan of Election by the Dean and Chapter was the law for many ages of the Christian Church; and had been adopted by the Church of France, and in our own states of provisors. The Catholic Clergy in making this proposal themselves, had receded from their resolutions of 1808, in which they declared the inexpediency of any change whatever.

Lord CASTLEREAGH apprehended, that the question, whether Bishops should be elected by the Dean and Chapter, or, as latterly, by the See of Rome, was one with which the Parliament could not meddle, without departing from the rule which they had always laid down for themselves, of avoiding all interference with the Catholic Religion. This was a question between the Clergy of Ireland and the See of Rome, and not between the Catholics of Ireland and Parliament. However much it might be wished, that election of the Bishops of Ireland should approximate as much as possible to our own, he could not consider such a mode of election as a substitute for the security proposed to be taken. He conceived the House were greatly indebted to the Honourable Baronet for the pains he had taken in collecting the information contained in the Report; and with respect to which he had given the Honourable Baronet every facility in his power. The body of information was so extensive, that the labours of the Committee were likely to be attended with success. They would carry conviction into every mind, that the British Legislature never contemplated the proposing any regulations which were not thought necessary both in Protestant and Catholic States. This information could not fail to do good in the case of those whose minds had been led away and disturbed by misrepresentations and false statements on this subject. Those who hereafter opposed the conditions must do it from an indisposition to a liberal connection with the state. He was extremely happy to see, that they were likely to have on their table a Report founded on so many documents of the greatest authority.

Mr. HORNER could not help congratulating the Catholics on what he had heard with so great satisfaction, the sentiments delivered by the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning), who had lately acceded to the Ministry. He could not help inferring from the manner in which, as well as the occasion when these sentiments were delivered, that they might look forward with better hopes and expectations than they had ever yet had any reason to entertain of a speedy settlement of the great question of Catholic Emancipation. [Hear, hear, hear!] When he coupled those sentiments which the Right Honourable Gentleman had just delivered with the circumstance of his recent accession to the Administration, he felt convinced, that the Right Honourable Gentleman would not have expressed his increased sense of the importance of a final settlement of the question, unless he had previously come to a distinct understanding on the subject with the other Gentlemen who composed that Administration. [Hear, hear, hear!] And he felt this conviction the more strongly when he called to remembrance the very manly grounds on which the Right Honourable Gentleman stated some time ago that he had declined acceding to the same Administration. [Hear, hear, hear!] He hoped, therefore, that the Right Honourable Gentleman had not delivered his sentiments on this occasion merely as a Member of Parliament; that in the next Session the question would not come before the House as usual, merely in consequence of Petitions from the Catholics, but that it would be taken up in the only way in which it ought to be taken up, namely, that the measure of Emancipation would be formally and officially brought in by those who held the most prominent place in the Councils of the Country, and that they would no longer have to witness that trifling which, year after year, had been displayed. [Hear, hear, hear!]—of men filling the highest situations of the Government, holding out this as a measure of the most vital importance,—declaring, that no measure with regard to Ireland was likely to be attended with any good effect, if it was not carried,—that Ireland could not otherwise be tranquillized—and yet leaving a measure of such vital importance to the country, to be brought forward, not by themselves, but by those who could not have the same weight with themselves, and whose efforts could not, therefore, be expected to be attended with the same success. [Hear, hear, hear!] The Right Honourable Gentleman had thought proper to allude to another topic, which had little or no connection with the present subject,—for what reason it was not so easy to see,—the situation of the Protestants of the South of France. Who had ever said, that the Protestants were persecuted at present in the part of France, which the Right Honourable Gentleman had mentioned? But did he take upon himself to undo all the evidence which had been given of the existence of the most severe persecution of the Protestants in another quarter of France. No one ever said, that there had been any persecution in the Department of the Gironde, but in the Department of the Gard. [Hear, hear!] Neither had it been said, that that persecution was carried on by the French Government, but by the lower orders of Catholics against their Protestant fellow subjects. Yet though the Government had not themselves carried on the persecution, it was stated, and justly stated, that it had not done its duty in taking those measures which would have put a stop to it. [Hear, hear!]

Mr. CANNING explained.

Sir J. C. HIPPISLEY said, that he was convinced the effect of the Report would be favourable to the object of which he had been the strenuous supporter, a concession to the Catholics. The claims of the Catholics could not be urged on the ground of right, but on the ground of expediency they were irresistible, and he hoped the time was not far distant when they would be attended with complete success.

ABUSES OF IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. BENNET rose, to move for an account of the persons confined in the King's Bench Prison. It was to be remembered, that in the last Session, a Committee of the House had sat to examine into the state of the prisons, which Committee had recommended that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the state of the Marshalsea and Fleet, and that it should be recommended to the Judges to investigate and remove the abuses existing in that prison. At the beginning of the Session, when he had made inquiries as to this commission, it was said that it had been appointed, but that it had not then proceeded with its investigation. Since that, though the Session was so near its termination, he had heard no more of it. As to the King's Bench, it was said that much had been done to remedy the abuses. Now, though, something had been done, yet nothing effectual had been done. It would hardly be believed, that the Marshal had derived 800*l.* a year from a per centage on the beer drank in the prison, in defiance of Act of Parliament; and 2,500*l.* a year from the rules; that was to say, this sum of money was taken from the pockets of debtors, to the injury of their creditors, for the benefit of the Marshal. He could not imagine that these abuses could continue, unless the Marshal was supported by some person of high authority. The paper which he had moved for respecting the Petworth House of Correction, would show that the abuse of the system of solitary confinement, had exceeded any thing which could have been imagined. For the crime of vagrancy a person had been subject to this terrible punishment for 13 months, one for 7 months, & several for four months. As to the wretched woman, whose case he had before mentioned, he had no doubt that her insanity had been produced by the solitary confinement, as she was now declared to be not insane. Among the cases mentioned in the Return was, that of a man who had been kept in solitary confinement three months for destroying a pheasant's egg! That is to say, the miserable being who fell under the sentence, was kept 23 hours out of the 24 within four small walls, without any kind of employment, either entirely open to the air, or quite excluded from light, and the crime for which this punishment was inflicted, was the breaking a pheasant's egg. He thought it was the duty of the person with whom the power resided, to strike out of the Commission the Magistrates who had concurred in this sentence. The Honourable Gentleman then moved for an account of the Number of Persons confined in the King's Bench Prison on the 24th of June, 1816, and of the greatest Number confined in that Prison, between the 24th June, 1815, and the 24th June, 1816.

Mr. H. ADDINGTON said, the Commission which had been appointed had not yet made its Report, but considerable progress had been made in the investigation. When the Report of the Committee had been laid on the Table last Session, no motion had been made on the subject, but the Secretary of State for the Home Department had thought it his duty to recommend the appointment of a Committee, and he had also laid a Copy of the Committee's Report before the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who, it was presumed, would take the steps which were necessary with respect to the Prison more immediately under his jurisdiction.

Mr. BURRELL hoped he should be allowed to say a few words to do away the impression which the Honourable Mover had made on the House. As to the first case of Isaac Francis, who had been confined for thirteen months as a vagrant, his confinement was an act of charity. When he was taken up he was unable to give an account who he was, all he could say was the word "Newport." Inquiry was made at Newport in the Isle of Wight, but no such person was known there. At last, a woman happened to come into the neighbourhood from Newport in Monmouthshire, from whom it was learnt that the person belonged to that town, and he was restored to his parents. As to the female who had been mentioned, she was, still supposed to be insane, but if security was given for her, the Magistrates would willingly liberate her. The case of the man who was confined for destroying a pheasant's egg, he was not acquainted with. The cause of complaint which had been given by solitary confinement would soon be removed, as two rooms were to be built for the common use of the prisoners.

Sir C. BURRELL defended the Magistrates of the District alluded to, whom he could state to be attentive and humane.—The female alluded to had, when brought before the Magistrates, in the first instance, committed such acts of violence that he had considered her insane. The inconvenience arising from the want of window in the cell had been removed, by introducing a pane of glass into the shutters, so that even when they were closed there was light enough to read by.

Sir F. BURDETT considered the general management of that prison was bad in the extreme. The manner in which this poor woman had been confined, and the period of that confinement, was enough to make her insane. The Worthy Baronet then entered into a statement of the particular circumstances attending her seduction, which he thought extremely distressing, and certainly deserved serious attention. The punishment of solitary confinement had, he believed, been much abused, not so much by a stretch of power, as by a mistaken idea of what was intended to be produced by it. The punishment had been recommended by Howard, in order that the individual, secluded from all intercourse with society, might have time to reflect on his conduct, and to form proper principles of reformation. It certainly, however, was never meant by Howard to extend this punishment to so enormous a length as two years and to keep the individual buried alive without admitting him to the open air. He really considered the case of vast importance, and one particularly calling the attention of the House.

Mr. HUSKISSON concurred with what had been stated respecting the disagreeable state of that prison. It was enough to secure the person of a prisoner, without adding unnecessarily to his punishment. He was glad, however, to inform the House, that considerable alterations were at present making in the prison, by order of the Magistracy. The conduct of the poor woman shewed her to be insane, and every attention had been shewn her in that unfortunate condition. He did not wish the punishment of solitary confinement to be abolished. It gave the individual time, as had justly been observed, to review his conduct and endeavour to form good principles, while, on the contrary, unlimited intercourse with prisoners actually vitiated the morals and led to hardened incorrigible impenitence. It was unnecessary for him to add that the character of Mr. Sergeant Chairman of that county, for humanity and attention to the interests of justice, was too well known to require any eulogium from him. [Hear, hear!]

Mr. BENNET considered the treatment which this woman had received had caused her insanity, and trusted the House would not overlook her case.

After a few words from Sir Charles Monck, Sir C. Burrell and Lord Cochrane, the motion was agreed to.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 26.

JUNE 20TH

IRISH VICE-TREASURER.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the third reading of the Treasury Consolidation Bill.

Mr. Bankes objected strongly to the clause allowing the Vice-Treasurer to sit in Parliament, and to another clause under which a separate salary would be paid by the public to his Deputy, to enable him to come into Parliament for no reason whatever. He was not desirous of entering at the time fully into the Bill, but would confine himself to points connected with these clauses. The first clause to which he wished to call their attention was clause B. enabling the Treasurer to make arrangements respecting the new office, but not specifying what salary should be given to the proposed Deputy. Provided the salary to a Deputy was not paid out of the public purse, he would not object to a provision by which, in case of sickness or any accident, the place of the Vice-Treasurer might be supplied; but he objected to the appointment of that sort of Deputy for the execution of the office by which the office of the principal would be converted into a sinecure. He objected to the payment of two salaries, that to the Principal who nominally, and that to the Deputy who really executed the duties. It had happened to him more often perhaps than to any Member of the House, to be connected with Reports of Committees and other proceedings relative to offices, understood by the name of sinecures. The recommendations of these Committees had been attended with various success; but he always understood that the House had come to an unanimous determination—though they would not touch vested rights or the prerogatives of the Crown—that no future sinecures should be created; and he had not expected to see the day when an office even necessary in itself—(but as to that he would speak by and bye)—should be created a sinecure in the Principal, and an office in the Deputy, and the public burdened with the payment of both. [Hear, hear, hear!] In the second of the Resolutions adopted in 1810, in consequence of the Report of the Finance Committee, p. 413, it was resolved by the House that offices should be reduced to that expence to the public which was really incurred by the discharge of them. With respect to the office of Vice-Treasurer, there was no responsibility attached to it; and 1000*l.* a year, the sum stated by the Right Honourable Gentleman as in contemplation to be given to the Deputy, and which might be considered therefore as the estimate of that Right Honourable Gentleman of what was a fair remuneration,—was, in his own opinion, an adequate compensation to a person of a condition in life sufficiently high to discharge the duties of that purely Ministerial office. There was a Commission now sitting, a triumvirate to whom were delegated the power of examining into the whole expenditure of the country, for the purpose of pointing out what could admit of retrenchment, and doing what had usually been done by a Committee of the House; and he had no doubt that they would execute the duties committed to them in the mode expected from them. [Hear! and laugh]. Was it not astonishing that while such a Committee was cutting down every thing superabundant and beyond what was required in our expenditure on the one hand, there should be such a rich harvest as this preparing for them on the other.—[Hear, hear!]. What motive could there be for appointing a Deputy; but that of bringing a principal away from his duties? The office of the Vice-Treasurer was purely Ministerial; and he had to issue no money but on the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. What had he to do here? His business was to watch over the issue of money in Ireland exclusively. The salary at which the office ought to be executed was the salary of the Deputy; and not that of the principal. It was a new thing in this country, creating an additional placeman into the House, who had no duties to discharge and where he could not come without neglecting those duties for which he was appointed. He had no objection to the power of appointing a clerk to officiate in case of sickness or accident; but that person ought to be paid at the expence of his principal. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by moving an Amendment to the Clause authorizing the issue of money for the expence of the Vice-Treasurer's Establishment, the effect of which was to exclude from the expences to be allowed that of the allowance to the Deputy. [Loud Cheering.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said his Honourable Friend, in acknowledging that he saw no objection to the allowance of a Deputy, provided he was paid by the Vice-Treasurer, had put the question on very narrow grounds. This was giving up the question of so attaching the Vice-Treasurer to Ireland, that he should not be removed from it on any grounds. The question was not now, whether he should be allowed the assistance of a Deputy in any case whatever, but simply whether the reduced salary of 2000*l.* should be farther charged with that which was necessary for the adequate performance of the duties by Deputy of an office to which no one man could be supposed able at all times to give an incessant and unremitting attention. His Honourable Friend had stated, that the proposed allowance to the Deputy of 1000*l.*, which, however, was no part of the Bill; but a subject at the future discretion of the Treasury [hear, hear! from the Opposition], might be taken as an admission that this was the sum required for the execution of the office. But in the first place, he would deny, that the Vice-Treasurer had no actual duties to discharge, and that his office was a sinecure. In all ordinary times the Principal would have to discharge the duties, and the Deputy was only appointed to supply his place in those times when he happened to be absent. But even supposing the duties to be habitually discharged by the Deputy, his Honourable Friend would observe, that the Principal was charged with the whole responsibility of the Deputy. Was it the same thing to entrust the responsibility of the office to a person with a salary of 1000*l.* alone, and to give 1000*l.* a year to a Deputy, under the responsibility of a person receiving a larger salary, and having the direction and controul of that Deputy.

Mr. Tierney said, in considering the present question it was material to understand this distinction;—the present was not to be viewed as one of the great sinecures for life, but as a sinecure during pleasure; and therefore the person who filled it ought to have no Deputy whatever. However, he had no objection to allow him a Deputy under particular circumstances. But it would be a waste of the public money to pay a Deputy not appointed for the convenience of the public, but for the convenience of an individual who was already overpaid. [Hear!] Ministers had thought it would be more palatable to the House not to name 1000*l.* as the salary of the Deputy, but to obtain a discretionary power to give whatever the Treasury pleased. They had, however, sufficient specimens of the discretion of the Gentlemen at the head of the Treasury, to enable them to anticipate the result without much difficulty, that 1000*l.* a year was to be given to a Deputy in order to enable the Principal to quit Ireland, where alone he had duties to discharge. This was what they were now called on to vote. There was not a man in England who would misunderstand that vote. This Bill had brought his Majesty's Ministers into great straits in the public opinion. [Hear, hear!] And by the vote to be given, either they would be disgraced, or the House would be disgraced. [Hear, hear, hear!] By that vote it would be seen, whether they were to be held up alone to the shame which was so richly their due, or whether the House were to participate with them in their disgrace, and to record that disgrace for the benefit of their Constituents. [Hear, hear!]

Lord Castlereagh said, Ministers had not considered this subject with reference to one branch only of the public service; they could not discharge altogether from their minds the general constitution of Ireland, and the various duties connected with that country, which had to be discharged in that House. It would be a prejudice to the public service of Ireland, if no individuals of that rank in the State, which was known by the appellation of Privy Councillors were to be in offices considered as integral parts of Government to aid Ministers in the discharge of their functions. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had seemed rather to pride himself on the circumstance, that when he held an office in this country, he did not embarrass his Deputy in the discharge of the functions belonging to it. He had no doubt that the Right Honourable Gentleman did not conceive he was acting on any venal principle, in accepting of a salary of 4000*l.* a year for an office in which, strictly speaking, he could render no adequate remuneration: because it was known that many important services besides those more immediately connected with their offices, were in various modes performed by officers of the rank of Privy Councillors.

He would ask whether it had ever been the practice of this country to make an Officer with a very moderate salary pay also his Deputy? If the House had thought fit to grant this Officer a very large and liberal salary, it might have been contended that the public should not also pay the Deputy; but as the salary had been cut down to 2000*l.* a year, he did not think it could be contended, that a gentleman of character and respectability would be sufficiently paid if a deduction was to be made for a Deputy. It was to be recollected, that a Deputy was absolutely necessary to the existence of this office, for the issue of money was of such urgency as not even to admit of a momentary delay. The question as to the salary of the Deputy involved also that of the competency of this officer to sit in Parliament; for if it was to be decided that the officer should pay his own Deputy, the office would not be worth the acceptance of such persons as would find their way into that House. The question was, whether there should be any representation of the Irish Government in that House; or whether it should be degraded from its station in the Empire? It was eminently unfair to look at the proposition as an increase of the influence of the Crown. It was not a creation, but a modification and regulation of offices. It was a measure favourable to public economy, and a diminution of the influence of the Crown. It was a reduction of five offices

which might be held by Members of Parliament, and was so far beneficial to the liberties of the people, as a reduction of the influence of the Crown could be so. It was to be remembered that the United Parliament had passed a Bill, by which 20 Placemen under the Irish Government might hold seats in that House; but after this Bill, even including the Vice-Treasurer, there would be only seven. He therefore thought [illegible] unfair advantage taken of the [illegible] of officers, to attack his Majesty's Government, because this was a subject on which Parliament was particularly jealous. As to the Resolution which had been read by the Honourable Gentleman who moved the amendment, a resolution which had been adopted by the House, as to the diminution of the influence of the Crown by the abolition of sinecures, it formed only one branch of an extensive system, which would in other respects have much increased that influence, by authorizing the King to bestow pensions on officers, who had served the state for a certain number of years. It was therefore not fair to take that Resolution, insulated from the system by which it was to have been followed up. He would fairly appeal to the House, whether it could be said, that the Bill would create any increase of the influence of the Crown, and whether the adoption of the amendment would not break down altogether the Irish Government in that House.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY agreed, that it would be of service to the Irish Government, that the Vice-Treasurer should sit in that House, but he conceived that to oblige this officer to pay his Deputy, would not exclude him from the House, especially as it would be in the power of Government, to bestow the office of Vice-Chancellor on a person who was also a Lord of the Treasury. Unless he heard any thing to prove that these offices were incompatible with one another, he should support the amendment.

Honourable JOHN WILLIAM WARD [amidst cries of Question, question! withdraw!] said, it was the duty of the House to be vigilant to prevent an increase of public expenditure, or of the influence of the Crown. But in the present case, he thought the jealousy which had been shown was unfounded. [Hear, hear! from the Opposition side]. He however respected that jealousy, as it well became the House, which was the chief guardian of public independence, and the only guardian of the public purse. He thought it necessary to say a few words to explain his vote, because a sort of accusatory tone had been assumed towards the supporters of the measure [hear, hear! from the Opposition!] in a sufficiently Parliamentary, but in a sufficiently intelligible way. He should attempt to prove that the office, which was created by the Bill, did not take any money unnecessarily out of the pocket of the public, nor add any thing unnecesarily to the influence of the Crown. He thought his Noble Friend below him (Lord Castlereagh) had taken the true view of the question, [Laughing from the Opposition side!] and to that view he had little to add. He was glad that an argument which had been used had been abandoned. It had been said that the salary of the office should be large, because it was an office of trust; the definition of an office of trust was, that the holder of it might cheat the public if he would. Now in this sense the Vice-Treasurer did not hold an office of trust. The true and manly defence for the office was that of his Noble Friend (Lord Castlereagh), viz. that it was improper to make a further reduction in the official situations of Ireland which had seats in that House. He believed it was agreed on all hands that some officers of the Crown should have seats in Parliament. He should go further and say, that if it was necessary to choose between extremes, he should prefer to allow all officers of the Crown to sit in Parliament, than to adopt a measure of general exclusion. A general admission of official persons would be a shock to the constitution, but we should still have the best government in the world; after a general exclusion of the officers of the Crown from that House, the government would not go on for an hour. One reason for the admission of the officers of the Crown was, to explain the measures of the Crown; but another reason was, to hold up some reward to honourable ambition. This was a principle which had been acted upon by the Whig Governments of England for near a century, and there was a peculiarity in the state of Ireland which rendered it improper to diminish the number of Irish officers in that House. This he thought was manifest from the increase of the wealth and population of Ireland, and particularly of the political population. [A laugh] By the extension of knowledge in that country, the number of persons in that kingdom, who took an interest in politics had increased, and it was not proper to diminish the number of officers, which were open to them as Irishmen. He thought the Bill before them had met a hard fate. An addition should have been made to the title of the Bill—it should have been also termed "a Bill for putting in practice economical reform, and abridging the influence of the Crown." [Hear! and a laugh]. Indeed he doubted whether the administration which had been supported by the Gentlemen opposite, though much entitled to respect, had done so much to diminish that influence by any one measure. [Hear, hear!]—The time might come, by the change of political circumstances, when he might have to congratulate some Gentlemen opposite to him, on the acceptance of the new office now under discussion,

Turno tempus erit magno cum optaverit emptum,
Intactum Pallanta et cum spolia ista diemque
Oderit.—

The opposers of the Bill would then lament the reduction of the office, and hate the vote of Monday night; but he hoped they would not be induced to reform and regulate it—that was to say after their own ideas of reform—by making the possession of it compatible with another office which it was intended to control. [Hear, hear! from both sides of the House] As to the influence of the Crown, he thought it a fair subject for a general inquiry and regulation, and not for partial attack and skirmish. [Hear, hear! from the Opposition side]. He should conclude by giving the clause his unhesitating and sincere vote, a vote unhesitating because sincere, and of which he was as little ashamed, as any enemies of the measure were of their opposition.

Mr. LAMB said he had not intended to have offered himself to the House, but for the line of argument which had been taken by his Honorable Friend (Mr. Ward) who had spoken last. Though he agreed in some of the general principles of his Honorable Friend he did not agree in their application, but if he had confined himself to those fair and serious arguments, he should have had little to object to him; but he had indulged himself in sarcasms against an administration with which he (Mr. Ward) had always acted, [Loud cries of hear!] and in support of which he had uniformly voted. Among other topics of ridicule, he had attacked the measure which enabled the Auditor of the Exchequer to hold the office of Lord of the Treasury. When that measure was before the House, his Honourable Friend had seen no objection to it. The new lights which had shone upon his Honourable Friend's mind from his new companions, might have given him more enlarged views on this subject; and he congratulated him upon the justice of his new opinions of the Constitution, so advantageous to the interests of the country, [Hear!] and to his own [Hear!] character. [Hear!] It was an Utopian principle, which he (Mr. L.) was sorry to see adopted by some friends of freedom and reform, that no servant of the Crown should sit in that House. But it could not be contended that any other official person should be admitted into the House, but those who were necessary to carry on the business of the State. If any others were admitted it would have been better the principle had never been adopted at all. The Vice-Treasurer of Ireland did not come within this description, and on this ground, and on the ground of economy, he should support the Amendment.

Mr. WARD explained, that his opinion of the Administration alluded to had not changed. As to the particular measure alluded to he had not been in town when it was proposed. [Hear, and a laugh.]

The House divided.

For the Amendment 111—Against it 149—Majority 38.

JUNE 20.

Upon our re-admission to the Gallery we found Mr. Brougham on his legs, stating the Report of the Committee upon the subject of Education. From this Report it appeared that there were no less than 120,000 children in the metropolis without education, or the means of obtaining education. To remedy such a serious misfortune must be desirable for the purpose of humanity, and to obtain that remedy was the object of inquiry in the Committee. Those inquiries had naturally embraced the several charity schools in London, which of course embraced the Charter House, Westminster School, St. Paul's and Christ's Hospital. These schools were no doubt originally intended for the benefit of the poor, and it must be satisfactory to the House and the public to learn, that as to Christ's Hospital particularly, notwithstanding the rumours which had gone abroad, the system was not deserving of any degree of censure. For in Christ's Hospital the sum of 44,000l. a year assigned to it, had been faithfully expended in food, lodging, and clothing for the pupils. As to the other schools which he had mentioned, and which, he had stated, were intended for the relief of the poor, it appeared from the inquiries before the Committee, that although that education was given to persons not absolutely among the ranks of those who were generally deemed poor, that still those who received the education were really such as could not afford to pay for it. Some indeed of those educated by the Institutions to which he referred were the children of Bishops and Deans. It might be said, that the children of poorer clergymen, in point of rank, were better entitled to the benefit of such institutions; but as the object was to educate the poor he could not conceive a ground upon which the distinction could rest. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman then proceeded to discuss the system of Westminster School, which, he said, was peculiarly rigid with regard to the qualifications of the several candidates; and as to St. Paul's, the number of the Pupils was 152, because from reverence to a certain Christian statement which the founder respected, and therefore when there hapened to be 153 pupils upon the foundation, it was observed, that there was an odd fish. To all these points he thought it necessary to advert, in order to shew, that the Committee had duly investigated the subject committed to its care, and the result of that investigation was, that the sums appropriated for the education of the poor in London might serve to educate a much greater number of children, if it were judiciously applied. That education might indeed be rendered much more extensive, if the system of boarding and lodging children were abandoned. For according to either of the modern systems of education, a great number of children might be educated at a comparatively small expence. The sum indeed required for boarding, lodging, clothing, and educating 100, would serve, according to the system alluded to educate no less than 1500. But the boarding, lodging, and clothing, gave rise to jobs, which formed a considerable obstacle to the adoption of any improvement. He however looked for great good from discussion, and that the propagation of the Report to which he referred would operate to provoke that discussion in the course of the recess. That this discussion must take place he could not entertain a doubt, and it could scarcely be supposed that the public would not feel that the Institutions to which he referred would not, with [illegible] contributions, serve to educate [illegible] out of the vast number who [illegible] don. But the operation of [illegible] was a serious obstacle to the propagation [illegible] knowledge in London. A case had come to his knowledge in which a learned Judge had proposed that the boarding and lodging of children should be abandoned by a particular Society, but the proposition was resisted by the principal managers of the Society, who, being butchers and bakers, had an interest in maintaining that resistance, because they had a good job in furnishing the house where the board and lodging were supplied. Only one school-master would have been required for a Society of this nature, and he might have been easily paid, but it suited the interest of the personages to whom he had alluded to oppose the proportion of the Learned Judge, who paid his subscription and retired from the management of the society to which, however he still paid his subscription, from a solicitude to do good. But such conduct only required discussion to insure a remedy. To educate the poor of London he was persuaded, that some assistance must be afforded by his Majesty's Government. So when as to Charitable Institutions throughout the country, it was notorious, that they were grossly abused, and that the utmost vigilance was necessary to guard against the continuance of such abuse. The Act of his Honourable Friend (Mr. Serjeant Onslow) prescribing the registration of charitable donations, had been in many instances evaded. Such an Act was indeed not likely to be effectual from the probable reluctance of persons to expose abuses in their own vicinity.—In consequence of the appointment of the Committee, of which he had the honour to be Chairman, several communications were made to him upon the subject. For instance, it was stated, that in a particular parish, where 1,300l. a year was allotted to support a public school, under the superintendence of the Rector, that Rector granted only 40l. a year to a carpenter, who constructed a school room for the purposes of education. But several other cases had been also mentioned, which he had reason to believe to be correctly true, & in which the abuse was equally glaring. In fact, no less than 70,000l. a year were granted by benevolent bequests in England for the purpose of education, the greater part of which was, he was afraid, egregiously misapplied; therefore the Legislature was called upon to interfere. With this view he should propose a Parliamentary Commission to inquire into the subject, and to go from place to place upon it. He did not mean to discourage voluntary contributions for the education of the poor, but to aid these contributions by securing the object of the contributors. With this view it was necessary, with respect to London, especially, that funds should be provided by Government, especially for the purchase and preparation of school rooms. After urging this point with considerable force, the Learned Gentleman complimented the conduct of the Commissioners for inquiring into education in Ireland, and congratulating the House upon the abatement, if not disappearance, of any sectarian prejudice, especially on the part of the Established Church, to which Parliament would naturally incline, expressed a hope, that the Report of the Committee to which he referred, would be duly examined in the course of the recess, and that Parliament would in the next Session adopt measures worthy of its character, by establishing a system calculated to promote the education of the poor.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had evidently devoted much of his valuable time to this subject, and it could not have been in more able hands; for his authority was entitled to the utmost attention. It was obviously necessary in order to encourage charity, that those who granted it should be assured of its faithful application to the object for which it was designed, and such was the Learned Gentleman's object. The utmost vigilance to secure such an object was decidedly proper and necessary; but while he felt that necessity upon general grounds, he heard with peculiar satisfaction the Learned Gentleman's vindication of certain respectable Institutions which had been subjected to some prejudice out of doors. The Learned Gentleman had however shewn that those prejudices were unfounded, and this must be an useful lesson with regard to the attention due to the clamour of individuals against established Institutions. The Noble Lord concluded with stating, that he should feel it his duty to read with peculiar attention the Report of the Committee alluded to by the Learned Gentleman, and to consider how its object could be best carried into effect.

Mr. Rose expressed his entire concurrence in the observations and views of his Noble Friend.

Mr. Peel adverted to the proceedings which had taken place in Ireland, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of Education in that country. The greatest good had resulted from their labours; and he had no doubt equal benefit would arise from the practical operation of the system proposed by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. In Ireland the Commissioners had acted gratuitously, but no inference, he thought, should be drawn from that circumstance, as what might be expected from those who were to be appointed for a similar purpose in this country. Generally speaking the presumption was, that a laborious and extensive duty would be better performed when adequately remunerated.

Mr. Wrottesley stated, that many applications had been made to him from different parts of the country, upon the defective character of the institutions for education, and calling loudly for Parliamentary interference.

Mr. Wilberforce expressed his obligations to his Honourable and Learned Friend, for that application which he had made of his valuable time to the subject now before the House. It was one that deserved the most anxious and most minute inquiry. For his own part, he would only beg leave to suggest the propriety of Parliament appointing, in any way it might see fit, a person whose duty it should be to visit periodically the public institutions for education, and regularly to report to Parliament the result of those visits. He thought some such mode as that would be well calculated to prevent those abuses which now prevailed.

Mr. Canning said, he was desirous of expressing his satisfaction at the labours of the Committee, and the object proposed to be accomplished. He could, of course, have no knowledge of its existence, but as he had heard of it from others, and at the same time that he so heard of it, he likewise became acquainted with the alarm which was felt in some quarters, at its proceedings. He owned he partly participated in that alarm at first, but what had passed that night in the House, completely dissipated all his fears, and it was with pleasure he then expressed his entire concurrence in the views of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, and his anxious desire to see the report acted upon. At the same time, however, he did not wish that any measures should be [illegible] the Report [illegible] that the Report [illegible] and widely circulated throughout the country, that the minds of the people might be [illegible] with the subject, before [illegible] It was obviously [illegible] that the Government [illegible] authority which popular feeling could bestow [illegible] as his co-operation might be regarded as worth any thing, he would pledge himself to turn his attention to the subject, and to contribute all in his power to the extension of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's system. The foundation of a good order of society must be laid in the morals of the people, and the foundation of good morals must be laid in their education.

After some further observation from Sir W. Garrow, Mr. W. Smith, General Thornton, Mr. Babington, and Mr. Brougham, the Report was ordered to lie on the Table, and to be printed.

Mr. Brougham then gave notice, that early in the next Session of Parliament he should bring the subject matter of the Report before the House.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 21.*

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON TITHES.

1. Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to enable the ecclesiastical proprietors of tithes to grant leases thereof, so as to bind their successors under due regulations.

2. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the term of such leases should not exceed 14 years.

3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such leases should only be granted with the previous consent of the patron and the Bishop of the diocese.

4. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the consent of the Bishop should not be given until he has been furnished with a certificate upon oath, by a competent Surveyor, to be named by such Bishop, and to be paid by the contracting parties, that the tithe rent or composition proposed, is a fair and just equivalent for the tithes so to be leased during the term to be granted.

5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such leases should only be granted to the proprietors of the land.

6. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in any new law to be enacted for this purpose, it would be expedient to define who should be considered the proprietors of the land for the purpose of taking such leases.

7. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the leases to such proprietors of land should be appurtenant to and run with the land in the nature of a real covenant, and that the occupier under leases now existing shall have the option and the right, on a notice within a year after the date of the lease of the tithes, of retaining the tithes during the continuance of his lease in the land, on payment to the lessee [illegible] tithe rent, or a just proportion thereof.

8. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in case of avoidance of the living, by death or otherwise, a proportion of the rent should be paid to the incumbent, or his representative, up to the time of such avoidance.

9. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the said tithe rent or composition should be recoverable by distress, as if the same were a rent charge upon the lands, and that the lessee of the tithes shall have a remedy by distress for the tithe rent, against the occupier agreeing to retain the tithe.

10. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the tithe proprietor should have the option of avoiding the lease, in case the tithe rent be in arrear for three calendar months, after notice in writing demanding the same from the lessee, and the rent [illegible] paid, not sufficient distress found upon the premises.

11. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the tithe proprietor should not be restricted from recovering the tithe rent or composition by due course of law, in the same manner as he may now recover the value of or composition for tithes, where subtracted.

12. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a general form of a lease or grant should be framed; and that no stamp duty should be payable on such lease or grant, unless the tithe rent or composition exceed [illegible] pounds a year.

13. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the lay owners of impropriate tithes, being tenants for life and for years, determinable on a life or lives, or tenants in tail, or tenants in fee, subject to be determined by executory devise or shifting use, have the like power of leasing such tithes for any term not exceeding 14 years.

14. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a like power be given to all corporate bodies, whether lay or spiritual, being owners of impropriate tithes.

15. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that no lease shall be valid to bind the successor, reversioner, or remainder man, where any other consideration is given than the annual tithe rent or composition declared in such lease.

16. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the power of leasing tithes, as it, at present, by law exists, should not be taken away or diminished.

June 18, 1816.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 24.*

LIVERPOOL ELECTION.

The following Address was delivered from the House of Colonel Bolton, by the Right Hon. George Canning, after having been chaired.

GENTLEMEN,

If I could forget all the trouble and inconvenience which have been occasioned to you, and could contemplate the result of this day only as it affects myself, what reason should I not have to pour forth my gratitude to those men who have laboured against me with so vexatious an opposition? For, with whatever spirit and design they may have acted, I will venture to affirm, that never did the most anxious and active friendship procure for any individual such a triumph as their hostility has earned for me this day.—(*Loud applause.*) They labcured to separate us from each other, and they have united us more closely than before. They hoped to efface the memory of that victory which crowned your former exertions in my favour; and they have, if not effaced, yet thrown it into the shade, by the transcendent splendour of this day's triumph; by the increased & overpowering demonstrations of your unwearied kindness and regard. Indebted to my opponents for the excitement which has called forth these demonstrations, what a heart must I have, Gentlemen, if I did not bless their *benefi*cent emnity!—(*Applause and Laughter.*)

But, Gentlemen, proud as I naturally must be of what I have experienced this day, and exalted as I cannot but feel myself by the con-

(*To be continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 13th November 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

templation of the magnificent scene which is now before me,—by the view of those countless multitudes among which every eye is turned upon me with an expression of benignity; yet I do assure you, Gentlemen, and there are those around me who can vouch for the truth of what I say, that I was most anxious, that it was my fixed purpose and determination, to entreat you to spare yourselves the trouble of this day's ceremony. I did not think that the occasion of returning your Representative on a re-election called for any peculiar expression of triumph nor did I think that a victory over a non-existing, or non appearing, adversary, justified the same marks of exultation as when able, substantial antagonists had been driven from the field. But, Gentlemen, my mind was changed, and I yielded to the wishes of my friends, upon information which I have received to-day. The nature of that information I will state to you. I am assured from London, and upon testimony from which it is impossible for me to withhold my belief, that there were among our antagonists some who reckoned upon intimidation as an instrument of success. In the first moments of transport, at the promising commencement of the riots, they communicated this hope to their friends in the metropolis. They fondly flattered themselves that you, Gentlemen, could be scared from my side, and that I should be forced to retire. Intimidation!—how little do they know either me or you!—*(Applause.)*—After this information I felt that it would be a false delicacy to abstain from any expressions of exultation, and that our conduct might be liable to misconstruction, if we abridged, by a single formality, the triumph of this day.—*(Applause.)*

Gentlemen, with the election, let the local topics, the local enmities, the local disagreements, of the election cease. But cease not with the election the principles upon which your choice has been founded, on whomever, at any time hereafter, your choice may fall, whether on myself, or on a worthier object. For, Gentlemen, I know how little I ought to consider myself as contributing to the glorious result of this contest. Much less important is it to whom individually you commit your representation in Parliament, than that you should fix steadily in your minds the standard by which that representative shall be tried. Let him be a man true to the principles of the Constitution, not as understood in the new-fangled doctrines of the day; but as transmitted to us from older times, before the pure current of British freedom had been contaminated by the influx of foreign theories.—*(Applause.)*

Gentlemen, we all know, that on the former occasion, in 1812, the eyes of England were in a great measure fixed upon Liverpool, as the *arena* in which the contest between two sets of political principles was to be decided. But on that occasion, Gentlemen, though you occupied a great space in the public attention, you could not completely monopolize it. There was then a general election. The interest excited, indeed, by the Liverpool contest was pretty widely diffused; but the actual warfare was among ourselves: no stranger had leisure to mingle in our battle. Among other consequences of this state of things, one was, that we were tolerably free from imported calumny; and that, considering the vehemence of the contest, there was, so far as I know, little of personal malignity mixed with it. In the present instance, Liverpool alone has fixed the undistracted attention of both parties, & upon me, in particular, have the full phials of whiggish wrath been discharged.—*(Applause.)*

Standing thus exposed, I have had what some would call the misfortune, but what I must now esteem the singular happiness, of being a mark for the attacks of every political enemy that I have in the world. I do Liverpool the justice to acknowledge, Gentlemen, that the grossest and foulest calumnies are not of native produce, but have been rolled down in one tide of filth from the fountain head of whiggish detraction in London. All the approved practices of the libellers of former periods have been resorted to; my private history ransacked for topics of abuse; every action, every inconsiderate word of earlier life raked up, and recorded with malignant industry; and invention called in aid where research could find no theme of invective;—

"The lie, so oft o'erthrown,
"Th' imputed trash & nonsense not my own;"

—all, has been exhausted:—and what is the result?—that here I stand.—*(Rapturous applause.)*

Gentlemen, amongst other charges, one of fair hostility, but whimsically chosen, considering the quarter from which it comes, is, that of my being about to act in public life with men from whom I have occasionally differed in opinion. Gentlemen, the charge is substantially unfounded. It is unfounded, because, though on particular questions I may have differed from many of my present colleagues, (as what two men may not occasionally differ, if each has an opinion of his own,) yet, upon all the great outlines of our political system, and upon every main principle, affecting the foreign policy of England, our opinions have generally concurred.

Those opinions I have, to the best of my power, supported, in whatever hands the government of the country has been placed.—*(Applause.)* I have supported them, not less strenuously when myself out of office, than when I formed a part of the administration.

Gentlemen, I am really alarmed at the state of pressure in which I see great part of the multitude below. Had I not better take leave of you, and entreat you to disperse?—*(Cries of Go on! go on!)** Perhaps, Gentlemen, I was the more alive to the danger to which I apprehended you to be exposed, and the more anxious to dismiss you before any accident had happened, from recollecting that one of the charges most frequently, of late, preferred against me, is my habit of addressing you. And yet, Gentlemen, I am old enough to remember, when the great idol of whiggism himself, (of whom I mean to speak with all reverence and honour) in the plenitude of his glory and in the maturity of his mighty powers, did not disdain to mount various *rostra*, and to descant not to his Constituents only, but to whoever would come to hear him, upon oppression, grievances, tyranny, taxes, and war, and all other matters best calculated to rouse the passions of the populace. Nor are there wanting imitators in our days, who pursue the same course, whenever the people will listen to them. But, Gentlemen, the self-styled whigs have a most convenient, though somewhat arbitrary, mode of argument. To them every mode of political warfare is lawful, but to them only: the people are their property, and woe be to the unlicensed intruder who presumes to trespass upon the manor. Or is this the distinction to be taken against me? Am I vilified, not because I address the people, but because I address them on the side of tranquillity and good order, that, instead of seeking out every topic of delusion and inflammation, I am more solicitous to bring before them grounds for contentment, and motives of attachment to their country, to inculcate their duties as well as their rights, and to hold them firm in their allegiance to the constitutional monarchy of England? Am I arraigned on an inverted construction of the rules of civilized warfare, not because I scatter arrows among the people, but because my arrows are not poisoned?

But, Gentlemen, to recur to the point at which I was interrupted by my alarm for your safety. By the organ of what party is it that I am accused of inconsistency for acting with men from whom I may have occasionally differed?—Why, Gentlemen, by the organ of a party whose birth and growth, whose essence and element, are coalition;—a party which sprung from the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, and which has been revived, within all our memories, by the coalition between Lords Grenville and Grey;—a party of which, in spite of all its coalitions, the members are in reality so little *coalescent*, that, but last year, on the greatest question which ever the government of this country was called upon to decide, and its parliament to sanction, on the question of the renewal of the war against

[redacted]

just acknowledgement, that the manly and consistent eloquence of Lord Grenville, the splendid enthusiasm of Grattan, and the commanding energy of Plunkett, were exerted on that memorable occasion in defence of that system of measures, by which, in defiance of the whig policy, this country and Europe have been preserved.—*(Applause.)*

Gentlemen, there is yet a heavier charge than either of those which I have stated to you. It is, Gentlemen, that I am an adventurer. To this charge, as I understand it, I am willing to plead guilty. A representative of the people, I am one of the people; and I present myself to those who choose me, only with the claims of character, (be they what they may,) unaccredited by patrician patronage, or party recommendation. Nor is it in this free country, where, in every walk of life, the road of honourable success is open to every individual, I am sure it is not in this place, that I shall be expected to apologize for so presenting myself to your choice. I know there is a political creed which assigns to a certain combination of great families a right to dictate to the sovereign, and to influence the people; and that this doctrine of hereditary aptitude for administration is, singularly enough, most prevalent among those who find nothing more laughable than the principle of legitimacy in the Crown.

To this theory I have never subscribed. If to depend directly upon the people, as their Representative in Parliament: if, as a servant of the Crown, to lean on no other support than that of public confidence; if that be to be an adventurer, I plead guilty to the charge, and I would not exchange that situation, to whatever taunts it may expose me, for all the advantages which might be derived from an ancestry of a hundred generations.—*(Bursts of applause.)*

Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. I have said that I will not go back to any of the events of the election. Suffice it that, whatever may be my opinion with respect to the opposition which has been made to your wishes in my favour, I can truly say for myself, that I carry no resentments away with me. Even were I disposed to entertain any such feelings, my heart would not, at this moment, have room for them; so full is it of the sense of your kindnesses, of acknowledgement, and of exultation.—*(Loud and continued cheering.)*

State of the poll, at its final close on Wednesday Morning, June 12.

For Mr. Canning	1280
For Mr. Leyland	738
Majority in favour of Mr. Canning . .	542

A certain Mr. Parr being smitten with the charms of Miss Ann Marr, a provincial *belle* whom he met at Harrogate, was exceedingly perplexed to contrive how he should open his heart to her. At length he met her, and he was told, "For the last time that season," at a public breakfast; and in the dread of losing her for ever, he resolved, even there, to make a desperate effort to pop the question.—Fortune favoured the attempt. It chanced that, opposite to the gentleman, there was a plate of Parmesan cheese, and near the lady stood a crystal dish with marmalade. "Will you do me the honour to accept of a little *Parr-Miss-Ann?*" said the lover, with a look full of meaning, and moving his hand towards the cheese. "Tell me first," replied the damsel, with admirable readiness, lifting at the same time the lid of the crystal, "whether or not you are fond of *Marr-my-lad?*" —"Above all things in existence!" exclaimed the enraptured youth. The offers were mutually accepted, and understood as pledges of personal attachment by the parties, although nobody else comprehended the *equivoque*, or discovered any thing in the transaction but common-place civility. The treaty, thus opened, was soon ratified, and Miss Ann Marr was invested with the title

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ATERLOO.

F THE STAR.

widely circulated Pa
act, respecting the *Field*
to the intelligent class

August, 1705, the
of Marlborough moved from Mildert to Corbais, and next day continued his march to Genappe, from whence he advanced to Fuschermont.—On the 17th General Auerquerque took the post of WATERLOO, and next day the confederate Army was drawn up in order of battle before the enemy, who extended from Ouerysche, near the road of Soignes, to Neerysche, with the little river Ysche in front, so as to cover Brussels and Louvain! The Duke of Marlborough proposed to attack them immediately, and Auerquerque approved of the design. But as it was opposed by General Schlongenburgh and other Dutch Officers, who represented it in such a light to the Deputies of the States, who attended the Army, that they refused to concur in the execution. The Duke being obliged to relinquish the scheme, wrote an expostulatory letter to the States General, complaining of their having withdrawn that confidence which they had reposed in him while he acted in Germany!"

Thus it appears that in the reign of Queen Anne, the *Post of Waterloo* was fixed upon by the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, with the view of annihilating the power of Lewis XIV. at that time (like Buonaparté) the great troubler of Europe! And as his Grace is said "never to have fought a battle which was not won, nor to have besieged a town that was not taken," he seems deeply to regret, that the perverseness of his military associates prevented his reaping the usual laurels on this occasion. It is, however, a singular fact, that the DUKE of WELLINGTON, in conjunction with similar allies, should, a century after, in the reign of George the Third, consecrate his same *Post of Waterloo* by a signal victory for the restoration of the descendants of Lewis the 14th, as the best means of securing the peace and happiness of the Continental Powers! This is a curious fact, and the more worthy of attention, as a parallel between these two distinguished British Generals hath been drawn by writers of the present day. Such is the mutation of human affairs—such the revolution of Empires. May the awful and decisive battle of Waterloo ensure the permanent tranquillity of the civilized world! Torrents of blood have been shed in the unrighteous career of ambition. It was time, as at the birth of our SAVIOUR, that the *Temple of Janus* should be closed and that PEACE, the legacy of the REDEEMER to his Disciples, should diffuse her blessings among the nations of the earth.—I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

JOHN EVANS.

March 1, 1816.

To
The Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

There exists so great a similarity between the following protest of the impetuous Count Lally, and the blustering of Napoleon on a like occasion, that I send it for the amusement of your readers. No doubt of its authenticity remains on my mind. Closely invested by our troops, Pondicherry was in great danger of falling into their hands. In this time of danger, it seems, the general disagreed with his own members of council and military officers; and surrendered to Governor (afterwards Lord) Pigott. B.

TO ADMIRAL STEVENS.

Madras, Feb. 13, 1761.

When I surrendered myself, Sir, prisoner to his Britannic Majesty, I trusted that you only, jointly with Mr. Coote, were masters of my fortune and liberty; and *my capitulation means so*; notwithstanding which, the council of Madras, or more properly speaking Mr. Pigott, refuses me (with the most *unheard-of violence*) a stay which is necessary for the re-establishment of my health: and I am to be conducted on board, like a criminal, by a detachment of soldiers, having positively declared by the paper annexed that I *will not embark otherwise*. You ought to be more sensible than I of the consequence of such a proceeding in war: I demand, therefore, from your hand, in the name of the king my master, the due execution of my capitulation. My dependence is upon you and Mr. Coote. You only have the right to dispose of me. And *I protest* before hand against every *act of cruelty* to the contrary. I have the honour, &c.

LALLY.

LETTER OF A TRAVELLER.

CHAMOUNY, OCT. 3.

I have just arrived here from a visit to the celebrated Mount St. Bernard: it is scarcely possible to form an idea of the horrid wildness of this scene. You behold mountrous crags heaped upon

* Mr. C. retired for a few moments, till the pressure of the crowd was, in some measure, diminished—and then, being loudly and repeatedly called for, again came forward.

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each other in such confusion, and projecting so terrifically, that the first impression upon the mind is, that the mountain will instantly give way and cover the whole kingdom with its ruins. The second and scarcely less terrific feature is its barrenness. Upon the whole surface of the mountain there is not sufficient earth to cover the miserable bodies of those, who perish in the snow; they are laid in a small building constructed for the purpose, within a few yards of the convent, where they are exposed in every stage of decay and horror to the traveller's eye. We saw, among others, the body of a woman who had perished in the snow only two days before, yet here in this abode of dreariness and desolation, in the midst of eternal snows, and upon nearly the most elevated spot in Europe, forty human beings have freely chosen their residence for life. This was the only convent which escaped the French Revolution. Buonaparté granted it several privileges and confortable means of subsistence for the monks. Upon reaching the top, we found the monastery almost literally buried in snow; the cold was intense, though the heat in the valley from which we ascended was as great as I had ever felt; the transition was equally painful to the body and frightful to the imagination; one supposes himself transported in a few hours from the Equator to the Pole. We were received with the greatest kindness by the monks, and dined and supped with them with as much pleasure as we had ever dined or supped before in our lives. There are persons, who travel over Europe, begging alms in the name of this monastery, some of whom I have seen in England, and who obtain considerable sums of money in this way; we were told that these persons were all impostors. This monastery, we were informed by one of the monks, was built by St. Bernard out of the ruins of a temple of Jupiter, which stood nearly upon the spot. The mountain itself was called Mons Jovis. We were shown the spot upon which the temple stood; not the slightest vestige of it remains. *Etiam periere ruinæ.* In exploring however, to a considerable depth among the rocks, a great number of medals, small images, and votive plates have been discovered at different times; the usual inscription was *Pro itue reditu*; several of these were shown to us by the monks; among others the plates, from which it is inferred that this was the pass by which Hannibal entered Italy. The inscription is *Jovi Pœnino* (in some *Penino*), from which it is inferred, that the offering was made by a Carthaginian. This, however, is no very strong evidence in the absence of any inscription in the Carthaginian language itself. In the chapel of the monastery there is a very beautiful monument erected to the memory of the French General, Dessaix. The statue of Dessaix is extremely well executed, as far as I could distinguish, from the darkness of the weather in this dreary spot, and the height at which is it placed. He is represented in the act of falling from his horse into the arms of a grenadier, and repeating the well-known words "*Allez dire au Premier Consul,*" &c. The inscription is simply "*A Dessaix mort a le battaille de Marengo.*" The body was brought here from Milan by order of Buonaparté, and the monument conveyed from Italy to Paris, for the purpose of being seen by him, previous to its erection where it now stands.

We have spent seven or eight days seeing Montblanc, the Glaciers, the Vale of Chamouny, and other wonders of nature, with which this spot abounds, and upon which travellers have so frequently exhausted their imaginations, and their feelings. Perhaps the most curious object of all is the Album kept at the inn, in which every traveller records his sensations after visiting the mountain. It is the most curious of all the miscellanies I have ever seen. Nonsense and the Spleen are, however, eminently predominant. Madame de Stael passed here a few weeks before with her daughter, on their way to Lausanne, where Mademoiselle was I understood, to bestow her hand upon the Duke de Broglie, son or nephew of the General of that name, who figured at the opening of the French revolution. I have copied from the Album the record left by Madame la Baronne. It is, I think, unique in its kind.

"Si les passions n'anneantissaient la sensibilitie du coeur on verrait les hommes s'abstenir des choses impures et que le sentiment reprouve. Mais l'ame inclineê vers sa perfection ne saurait composer avec des principes et jetter dans la vie, une autre vie que conduisait a un avenir sans avenir.

"DE STAEL HOLSTEIN,,,
"17 Aout, 1815.

This precious effusion of sentimental metaphysics exceeds even her commentaries upon Professor Kant.

AMERICA.

PERKINS'S NEW-INVENTED SHIP PUMPS.

(From the Philadelphia Register.)

A trial was made on the 14th instant, at Willing's Wharf, of Jacob Perkins's newly invented ship pumps, and we are highly gratified in announcing to the public, that the effect exceeded our expectations, and that the invention is likely to prove in a high degree serviceable to the commerce of our country.

These pumps have been very ingeniously and simply contrived, so as to be worked in all cases by a greater or less power, and without the severe stress of muscular labour which is required by the pumps now in common use, as they raise a much greater column of water than can be produced by any others, or even under the effect of any powerful machinery.

Their construction has been reduced to a great degree of simplicity. The shaft consists of a wooden trunk made of boards or plank, and the valves are formed of a stem of iron or brass, or even of wood, sliding diagonally in the pump through its whole length, from bottom to top; to which stem the two triangular valves are affixed by leather hinges, which move up and down, fitting the corners of the shaft or pump, and occupy the whole diameter o the draft.

The pumps are worked by a rope fastened to a ring in the stem of the valve, and drawn over a sleeve or block at the top, or ears of the pump, and the operation is performed on the deck of the vessel by the seamen drawing the rope as they walk. In order to produce the greatest effect from their labour both pumps are worked at once, and by the bight of the rope being carried through a pully at a distance from the pumps, one of the valves descends as the other rises, thus working alternately, so as to keep a column of water wholly in motion in one or the other pump for an uninterrupted distance of 20 or 30 feet, or according to the length of the pump.

The advantages of this improvement in raising water beyond the common mode, are abundantly evident in every part of the invention. In the construction of the pumps, the simplicity is so great, that they may be made at sea at any time by a carpenter with his common tools, of such boards or planks as are taken out for the ship's use; and under any casualty they may be lifted to the hatch or any other part of the vessel where they may be required. By the great length of the stroke of these pumps, the whole column is kept in motion for a considerable time together, & on that account less labour is required than where repeated action has to be made upon a body of water at a state of rest—another great advantage is derived from a less loss of water at the opening and shutting of the valves, which takes place much less frequent, and also from there being less play in their movement—while also, the peculiar construction of the triangular valves, accommodates them to any wear of the pump, and allows a passage through them of large substances, which so frequently choak the valves of the present ship pumps. The manner in which human labour is employed in this operation, constitutes a most valuable part of the invention.

In the labours of the common pump, it is well known the strength of the seamen is most painfully exerted by the muscles of the body being exerted in repeated and violent action, indeed, by what we may call an action of the body upon itself; and the severity of this exercise at times of difficulty, can only be appreciated by those who have been witnesses of it. But in the mode adopted for this useful invention all unnatural and excessive exertion is avoided, and the effect is produced in a more ample manner by the seamen walking about the deck of the vessel in alternate changes backwards and forwards, the labour being chiefly given by leaning the body on the gentle drag of a rope. The comparative advantage therefore is such, that by this means the seamen pump without fatigue for half a day at a time, and produce from their labour a constant ascent of a column of water of 25 square inches, delivering at the rate of 320 gallons per minute, or 90 tons per hour; while, by the method now in use, they are constantly exhausted by their severe labour in a spell of 5 to 10 minutes, and bring up a column of water, at most, of only one-third the quantity, say about 30 tons per hour.

Government has already adopted it in the public ships, after a full examination by the Navy Board, to whom its utility was attested, after repeated trials. And we feel much pleasure in recommending this truly useful invention to the attention of those gentlemen and citizens, to whose interest it offers so much advantage.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1815.

Poetry.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

PROLOGUE,
SPOKEN ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ANDRIA, ON MONDAY NIGHT LAST.

Hac nocte nostros qui revisistis lares,
Notique notis interestis lusibus,
Salvete! vobis quas habemus maximas
Agimus lubenter, quasque oportet, gratias.
Neque hoc profecto vos salutandos modo
Esse arbitramur nomine, quod comediæ
Terentianæ semper strenuissimos,
Scholæque nostræ noverimus vindices,
Sed quod sciamus disciplinæ publicæ,
Et disciplinæ vindices Britannicæ.
Hoc adeo ex hâc re nobis in mentem venit,
Audimus hodie terras hinc quam plurimos
Sui[illegible]cessisse commigrandi in exteras,
Atque hæ[illegible] præsertim facere id velle gratiâ
Quasi a[illegible]melius educentur liberi;
At[illegible]carum nomen patriæ,
Quisnam iste tandem moribus? idcirco est opum,
Tantumque fulum sanguinis fortissimi,
Tantosque idcirco Gallicos exercitus,
Suoque pestem profligavit in solo,
Totius orbis pariter, et terræ suæ
Arbiurius idem pacis et belli arbiter,
Ut mox penates fastidirent patrias,
Patriosque cultus Britones dedicerent,
Suisque patres inviderent liberis
Moresque habitusque, et indolem Britannicam.
Tantine sermo Gallicus videbitur,
Italique cautus, et pares Ionicis

Motus, choreæ, proh pudor, Germanicæ!
Ut prisca virtus nostra, pietasque, et fides
Levitate tandem, et impietate Gallicâ,
Sophiâque permutanda sint in Germanicâ!
Sed nunc, ad rem quod nostram pertinet magis,
Vos O Patroni, queis, opinor, patria,
Et quâ fuistis ipsi enutriti prius,
Honesta nondum sordet institutio,
Vestræ, precamur, ut memores puertiæ,
Huic nunc saltem plaudere haud gravemini
Vel disciplinæ nostræ, vel comædiæ.

[*December*, 22*d* 1815.

EXTRACTS.

FROM

LORD BYRON'S "FAREWELL TO ENGLAND."

"Oh! land of my fathers, and mine!
The noblest, the best, and the bravest—
Heart-broken and lorn, I resign
The joys and the hopes which thou gavest!

Dear mother of Freedom! farewell!
Even Freedom is irksome to me—
Be calm, throbbing heart, nor rebel—
For reason approves the decree.

Did I love?—Be my witness, high Heaven!
That mark'd all my frailties and fears—
I ador'd—but the magic is riven—
Be the memory expung'd by my tears!

The moment of rapture how bright—
How dazzling—how transient its glare.
A comet in splendour and flight—
The herald of darkness and care—

Recollections of tenderness gone,—
Of pleasure no more to return—
A wanderer—an outcast—alone—
Oh! leave me, untortur'd, to mourn.

Where—where shall my heart find repose;
A refuge from memory and grief;
The gangrene, wherever it goes,
Disdains a fictitious relief.

Could I trace out that fabulous stream,
Which washes remembrance away—
Again might the eye of hope gleam
The dawn of a happier day.

Hath wine an oblivious power?
Can it pluck out the sting from the brain?
The draught may beguile for an hour.
But still leaves behind it the pain.

Can distance or time heal the heart
That bleeds from its innermost pore?
Or intemperance lessen its smart?
Or a cerate apply to its sore?

If I rush to the ultimate pole,
The form I adore will be there—
A phantom to torture my soul—
And mock at my bootless despair.

The zephyr of eve, as it flies,
Will whisper her voice in mine ear—
And, moist with her sorrows and sighs,
Demand for love's altar a tear.

And still in the dreams of the day,
And still in the visions of night—
Will fancy her beauties display—
Disordering—deceiving—the sight." P. 1—4.

"'Tis past!—the great struggle is o'er!
The war of my bosom subsides!
And passion's strong current no more
Impels its impetuous tides.

'Tis past! my affections give way—
The ties of my nature are broke—
The summons of pride I obey,
And break love's degenerate yoke.

I fly, like a bird of the air,
In search of a home and a rest;
A balm for the sickness of care—
A bliss for a bosom unblest.

And swift as the swallow that floats—
And bold as the eagle that soars—
Yet dull as the owlet, whose notes
The dark fiend of midnight deplores!

Where gleam the gay splendours of East,
The dance and the bountiful board,
I'll bear me to Luxury's feast,
To exile the form I ador'd.

In full-brimming goblets, I'll quaff
The sweets of the Lethean spring,
And join in the Bacchanal's laugh—
And join in the fairy formed ring!

Where pleasure invites will I roam,
To drown the dull memory of care—
An exile from hope and from home—
A fugitive chas'd by despair.

Farewell to thee, land of the brave!
Farewell to thee, land of my birth!
When tempests around thee shall rave,
Still—still—may they homage thy worth!

Wife—infant—and country—and friend—
Ye wizard my fancy no more—
I fly from your solace, and wend
To weep on some kindlier shore.

The grim-visag'd fiend of the storm
That raves in this agoniz'd breast—
Still raises his pestilent form—
Till Death calm the tumult to rest." P. 13—16.

NO FLATTERY.

I never said thy face was fair,
Thy cheek with beauty glowing;
Nor whisper'd that thy woodland air
With grace was over-flowing.
I never said thy teeth so white,
In hue were snow excelling;
Nor call'd thine eye so blue, so bright
Young Love's celestial dwelling.
I never said thy voice was soft,
Soft heart but ill-concealing;
Nor prais'd thy sparkling glance, so oft,
So well, thy thoughts revealing.
I never said thy taper form
Was, SYLVIA, more than handsome;
Nor said thy heart so young, so warm
Was worth a Monarch's ransom.
I never said to young or old,
I felt no joy without thee:
No, SYLVIA,—I never told—
A single lie about thee.